Blair County Whig.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

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Choice Poetry.

CAVALRY SONG.

BY CHARLES G. LELAND.

Weaponed well to war we ride,
With sabres ringing by our side—
The warning knell of death to all
Who hold the holiest cause in thrall;
The sacred Right
Which grows to Might
The day which dawns in blood-red light.

Weapened well to war we ride,
To conquer, tide what may betide,
For never yet beneath the sun
Was battle by the devil won;
For what to thee
Defeat may be,
Time makes glorious victory.

Weaponed well to war we ride—
Who braves the battle wins the bride.
Whodies the death for truth shall be
Alive in love eternally;
Though dead he lies,
Soft, starry eyes
Smile hope to him from purple skies.

Weaponed well to war we ride—
Hurrah! for the surging thunder-tide,
When the cannon's roar makes all seem large,
And the war horse screams in the charging charge,
And the rider strong
Whom he bears along
Is a death dart to the yielding throng.

Weaponed well to war we ride;
The ball is open, the ball is wide—
The sabre as it quits its sheath,
And beams with the lurid light of death
And the deadly glance
Of the glittering lance,
The [illegible] lights of the battle-dance.

Weaponed well to war we ride—
Find your foeman on either side,
But woe to those who miss the time,
Where one false step is deadly crime;
Who loses breath
In the dance of death,
Wins nor wears nor wants the wreath.

Weaponed well to war we ride—
Our swords are keen, our cause is tried;
When the keen edge cuts and the blood runs free,
May we die in the hour of victory!
We feel no dread;
The battle bed,
Where'er it be, has heaven o'er head.

[*From the Atlantic Monthly.*]

BEAUTY AT BILLIARDS.

There is a lady in this case.

For three days she had sat opposite me at the table of the pleasantest of White Mountain resorts, (of course I give no hint as to which *that* is,—tastes differ,) and I had gradually become enthralled. Her beauty was dazzling, and her name was Tarlingford. For the first of these items, I was indebted to my own intelligence; for the second to the hotel register, which also informed me that she was from New York.

I, too, had come from New York;—a coincidence too startling to be calmly overlooked.

Our acquaintance began oddly. One morning, at breakfast, I was musing over a hard-boiled egg, and wondering if I could perforate her affections with anything like the success which had followed my fork [illegible]; when [illegible]e, thrilling telegraph [illegible]rfect. I [illegible] making [illegible]unten- [illegible]h

ture from the scene. I did neither, I felt I had a right to be confused, and I gloried in it.

Very soon Miss Tarlingford withdrew, and I experienced an aching void within, which chops and fritters had no power to replenish.

I opened a chambermaid's heart with a half dollar and the treasures of her knowledge were revealed to me. The beauty and her party were to remain a fortnight.—Among her companions there were no males, except a youthful irresponsibility. *Exultemus!*

Later in the morning I heard the tinkling of the parlor pianoforte. Music has soothing charms for me, though I have not a savage breast. I drew near, and found Miss Tarlingford trifling with the keys,—those keys which lock together so many chains of human sympathy. She rose, and gave out demonstrations of impending disappearance. I interposed,—

"Pray, continue. I am famished for music, and came specially to listen."

"It is hardly worth while."

"How can you so? It is I who know best what I need."

"I will play for you, then."

And she did. This was wonderful. Usually a long and painful struggle precedes feminine acquiesence, on such occasions. Repeated refusals, declarations of incapacity, partial consent vouchsafed and then waywardly withdrawn, poutings, head-tossing, feebler murmurs of disclination, and final reluctant yielding form of the fashionable order of proceeding. The charm of it all is, that the original intention is the same as the ultimate action. Whence then, this folly? Having been many times wretchedly bored by this sort of thing, I was now correspondingly gladdened by the contrast.

Miss Tarlingford played well, and I said so.

"Pretty well," she answered, frankly; "but not so well as I could wish."

Shock Number Two. It is customary in good society for tolerable performers to disavow all praises, (secretly yearning for more,) and to assail with invective their own artistic accomplishments. Here was a young lady who played well, and had the hardihood to acknowledge it. This rather took away my breath, and a vacuum began to come under my waistcoat.

For three blissful days Miss Tarlingford and I were seldom seperated. Her sister, a pale, sedate maiden, of amiable appearance, and her brother, a small rude boy, of intrusive habits and unguarded speech, I consented to undergo, for the sake of conventional necessity. To the mother of the Tarlingfords additional respect seemed due and was accorded.

Three blissful days of sunshine, meadowy rambles, forest explorations, the majestic tranquility of Nature spiced with the sauce of flirtation, or something stronger. Sometimes we took our morning happiness on foot, sometimes our midday served up on horseback, sometimes our evening rapture in an open wagon at two forty.

The puerile Tarlingford, interfering at first, was summarily crushed. Aspiring to equestrian distinctions, he wrought upon maternal indugence, until, not without misgivings, maternal anxiety was stifled, and, with injuctions that we should hover prospectingly n[illegible] he was sent forth a thorn in our [illegible]lf an hour he[illegible] was ac[illegible]d was [illegible] we

speech; "but you two had your heads together, laughing and talking like anything and couldn't hear I suppose." (With a juvenile sneer.

"Oh, fie, Walter! Now I think you were so frightened that you could not speak."

"I shall no better than to intrust him to your care again," said indignant mamma, as one who withdrew a blessed privilege.

"Don't say that, mother; it would be a punishment too severe," said the mischievous little pale sister, in tones of pity, and her face brimming with mirth.

Everybody laughed, and peace was restored.

On the third evening, misery came to me in an envelope post-marked New York:—

"My dear Plovins:—

"I shall be with you the night after you receive this. Engage a room for me. Have you seen anything of a Miss Tarlingford, where you are staying? You should know her. She is very brilliant and accomplished, but is retiring. I am willing to tell you, but it must go no farther, that we are betrothed.

"Yours, in a hurry,
"Frank Lillivan."

My heart was as the mercury of a thermometer which is plunged in ice; but I preserved an outward composure. Turning over the pile of letters awaiting owners, I came upon one, directed in Lillivan's handwriting, to Miss A. Tarlinford, etc., etc.

To think that a paltry superscription should carry such a weight of tribulation with it!

I thus discovered that my lines had fallen in unpleasant places. I was fishing in a preoccupied stream and had got myself entangled.

I avoided the public table, and shrunk from society. During the whole of the next morning, I kept aloof from the temptation of Tarlingford, and took to billiards.

In the afternoon, as I sat gloomily in my room, with feet protruding from the window, and body inclined rearward (the American attitude of despair,) the piano tinkled. It was the same melody which had attracted me a few happy days before. Strengthening myself with a powerful resolution to extricate myself from the bewitching influence which had surrounded me, I arose and went straightway to the parlor. Could it be that a flash of pleasure beamed on Miss Tarlingford's face? or was I a deluded gosling? The latter suggestion seemed the more credible, so I cheerfully adopted it.

"We have missed you, Mr. Plovins," said the fair enslaver; "I hope you have not been unwell?"

"Unwell?—oh, no, no!"

"You have not been near me—us today," (reprovingly,) "not even to dinner; and the trout were superb."

A sudden hope mounted within me.

"Miss Tarlingford, pray, excuse me,—your first name, may I ask what it is?"

"Arabella is my name, and (whisperingly) you way use it, if you like."

"Oh, hideous horror! And this is what they call flirtation," I thought. And the hope which had risen blazing, like a rocket, went down, fulginious, like the stick.

"Mr. Plovins, I will say you are very—very inconstant, to be absent all day thus."

"Miss Tarlingford, it is not inconstancy it [illegible]liards."

"[illegible]liards!"

"[illegible]rds! I adore them. You know [illegible] billiards; women never do [illegible] joy. Pardon me," (with a [illegible] of the moral sense,) "I [illegible]ment at the billiard-room, [illegible] be there."

[illegible]d like to do bil-

"Why so, Sir?"

"No I do not mean that; but ladies never play billiards."

"I suppose there is no reason why they should not?"

"A thousand."

"Why, what harm?"

"My dear Miss Tarlingford, if your first name were not Arabella,—alas, alas!—there would be none."

"Nonsense! now you are laughing at me. Come, you shall teach me billiards."

"It cannot be, Miss Tarlingford." (Low tragedy tones.)

"Why not?"

"Because your name is Arabella."

"Very well, Sir,—if you do not like my name, you need not repeat it."

"I adore it; it is not that. Forgive me."

"Then I will get my hat";—and her light footsteps tapped upon the stairs.

Here was a state of things! Where were my firmness and resolution now?—Where was the Pythian probity for which according to my expectations, Lillivan was to have poured Damniac graitude upon me? Was I or was I not, rapidly degenerating into villany? I felt that I was and blushed for my family.

If her name had been anything but Arabella,—anything the initial of which was not A, then I could have justified myself; but now,—and I was about to teach her billiards! To what depth of depravity I had I come at last!

She rejoined me, beaming with anticipation and radiant with the exercise of running down stairs. Together we entered the billiard room.

Now this I declare: the ball room with its flashing lights, intoxicating perfumes, starry hosts of gleaming eyes, refulgent robes, mirrors duplicating countless splendors and ceaseless whirl of vanity, may add a tenfold lustre to the charm of beauty, and I know it does; the opera box embellishments of blazing gas, and glittering gems and flowers, fresh from native beds of millinery, all odorous with divinest scents of Lubin, harmoniously dulcified, have their value, which is great and glorious, no doubt, and regally doth woman expand and glow among them; in numberless ways, and aided by numberless accessaries, do feminine graces nimbly and sweetly recommend themselves unto our pleasant senses; but this I will for ever and ever say,—that nowhere, neither in gorgeous hall, nor gilded opera box, nor in any other place, nor under any other circumstances, may such bewildering and insidious power of maidenly enchantment be exercised as at the billiard table; especially when the enchantress is [illegible]erly ignorant of the duties required of n[illegible] and confidingly seeks manly encouragement and guidance.

Controlled by the hand of beauty, the cue becomes a magic wand, and the balls are no longer bits of inanimate ivory, but, poked restlessly hither and thither, circulating messengers of fascination.

I know for I have been there.

Had Miss Tarlingford turned her thoughts toward the bowling alley, I might without difficulty have retained my self-possession; for her sex are not charming at ten pins. They stride rampant, and hurl danger around them, aiming anywhere at random; or they make small skips and screams, and perform ridiculous flings in the air, injurious to the alleys and to their game; or they drop balls with unaffected languor, and develop at an early stage of proceedings a tendency to *gutters*, above which they never rise throughout; and all this is annoying, [illegible]fit only for Bloomers, who can be d[illegible] by nothing on earth.

But billiards! [illegible]e postures, what freedom o[illegible]at swaying grace and vivacious energy this game involves! And then the attend[illegible]tions,—the pinching [illegible] to form [illegible]

ble by woman, who substitutes some queerness all her own,—the fierce grasping and propulsion of the cue,—the loving reclension upon the table when the long shots come in,—the dainty foot uprising, to preserve the owner's balance, but, as it gleams suspended, destroying the observer's,—all combine, as they did this time, to scatter stern promptings of duty beyond recalling.

First Arabella's little hand must be moulded into a bridge and being slow to cramp itself correctly though pliant as a politician's conscience, the operation of folding it together had to be many times repeated. Next shots must be made for her she retaining her hold of the cue to get into the way of it. Then all went on smoothly with her, turbulently with me until, enthusiastically excited, she must be lifted on to the table's edge, "just to try one lovely little shot," which escaped her reach from the ground.

My game was up!

We were all alone. Arabella perched upon the table, jubilant at having achieved a pocket,—I dismal and blue beside her.

"There, take me down," she said.

I looked around through each window, inclined my ear to the door, swept an arm around her waist, and forgot to proceed.

"Oh, Arabella! Arabella! wherefore art thou Arabella?"

"Do you wish I were somebody else?" she asked, slyly.

"No, no! but what of Frank Lillivan?"

"Frank, do you know him?" (With a luminous face.)

"And he has told——yes."

"What?"

"Of his relations with Miss Tarlingford."

"With Anna,—yes."

"What Anna? Who is Anna?"

"Dear me! my sister Anna. Don't be absurd!"

"But I never knew"——

"No,—you knew nothing of her; the worse for you! You avoided her,—I'm sure I don't see why,—and she is retiring."

"*Retiring*!—the very word!"

"What word? You vex me; you puzzle me; take me down."

"Forgive me, dear Arabella! I'm too delighted to explain. I thought it was you on whom Frank's affections were fixed."

"Dear no! Frank is sentible; he knows better; he has judgment"; and she laughed a quiet laugh, and made as if she would jump down.

As she descended, two heads caromed together with a click. It was the irrepressible influence of the billiard atmosphere, I suppose, No one contemplated it.

That evening, when Frank Lillivan arrived, I met him at the door.

"God bless you Frank!" said I; "I forgive you everything Say no more."

"Hollo! what's up?" cried Frank.

"Well, certainly, it was a little imprudent for you to neglect writing the whole address of the letter you sent to Anna Tarlingford. I thought it was for Arabella."

"Dear me!" said Frank twinkling "what then?"

That is enough.

Proverbs worth preserving.

He that is too good for good advice, is too good for his neighbors company.

Death is the only master who takes his servants without a character.

When pride and poverty marry, their children are want and crime.

He that borrows binds himself with his neighbor's rope.

Where hard work kills ten, idleness kills a hundred.

Hasty people drink the wine of life ding hot.

The fir[illegible]

BATTLES OF THE REVOL[illegible] TION.

The following is a list of the [illegible] siderable engagements of the Rev[illegible] with the date of each, and [illegible] the victorious party. It will [illegible] uable for reference:

BATTLES O[illegible]

Lexington	April 16	Britis[illegible]
Concord	April 16	Americans
Bunker Hill	June 17	British.
Montreal	Nov. 1	Americans
Quebec	Dec. 25	British.

BATTLES OF 1776.

Montreal (second)	June 15	British.
Fourt Moultrie	June 28	Americans
Flatbush, L. I.	Aug. 16	British.
Fort Washington	Nov. 16	British.
Trenton	Dec. 25	Americans

BATTLES OF 1777.

Princeton	Jan. 2	Americans
Bennington	Aug. 16	Americans
Brandywine	Sept. 11	British.
Stillwater	Sept. 19	Americans
Germantown	Oct. 4	British.
Saratoga	Oct. 17	Americans
Fort Mercer	Oct. 22	Americans
Fort Mifflin	Nov. 10	British.

BATTLES OF 1778.

Monmouth	June 28	Americans
Wyoming Massacre	July	Tories and Indians
Rhode Island	Aug. 29	Americans
Savannah	Dec.	British.

BATTLES O[illegible]

Stony Point		Americans
Norfolk burnt		British.
Norwalk burnt	Aug. 2[illegible]	British.

BATTLES [illegible]780.

Siege of Charleston	May	British.
Hanging Ro[illegible]	Aug. 16	Americans
King's Mountain	Oct. 7	Americans

BATTLES OF 1781.

Cowpens	Jan. 17	Americans
Guilford	Mar. 16	British.
Hobkirk's Springs	Sept. 8	Americans
Siege of Yorktown	Oct. 19	Americans

WHY MEN OUGHT TO ENLIST.

The N. Y. *Tribune* gives the following as some of the inducements that should impel loyal men to promptly enroll themselves in the ar[illegible] the Union:

1. The cau[illegible] fight for the life of the Nation, the maintenance of free institutions and the protection of our homes and property. Patriotism, love of liberty and self-preservation, call to arms.

2. Our common soldiers, under the recent act of Congress, are better paid than those of any other nation.

3. The rations, provided for troops have been recently increased. They are now more liberal than those given to any other army in the world.

4. The clothing furnished, we hope, will from this time onward, be an excellent quality. The reign of "shoddy" is over.

5. Camp equipage and hospital furnishment are being placed upon the very best footing. All the modern improvements to secure the health and comfort of the men are being adopted.

6. The weapons now being supplied to all arms of the service are of the most desirable and effective patterns.

7. For all these expenditures, the Government has ample means to pay. Its treasury is full, and its credit firm and unquestioned.

8. Special care is being taken to place none but competent officers in command of regiments, brigades and divisons. Imbecility and ignorance are either resigning, or being forced out of service.

9. The Autumn, with its healthy sun and bracing breezes has arrived. The Summer solstice deterred tens of thousands of Northern citizens from following their flag into the sultry rebel Ststes. From this onward, for the coming eight months, the country below the Potomac and the Ohio, will, to our Northern troops, be one long gimial Autumn.

10. The harvest being over, and the hard times upon us, swarms of men can find no employment so profitable, viewed as mere work for hire, as going into the army. This is true [illegible] traders and mechanics, as well as farm[illegible] and applies with great force to the re[illegible]ant population of our large cities.

11. Hereafter, o[illegible] frontier lines will n[illegible] against such an [illegible] of numbers as ho[illegible] henceforth the N[illegible] plenty of [illegible] coast. The[illegible] withdraw [illegible]

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1861.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE WHIG.

In undertaking the publication of this paper, we do not come before you with extraordinary promises of what we intend to do. But in this we are expected to set forth the policy, which shall govern our ... as public journalists. Our duty ... ned, when we have given ... at news only; but ours, we ... higher and a nobler task result... wants and interests of man...

... all our energies in assisting ... nument to put down ... sting in our country. ... regard ... most causeless and wicked rebellion on record. It has no other object than individual aggrandizement. Treason is striving to push its conquests to the very gates of our Northern cities, and had it the power, would do for us, what it is doing for Virginia and some of the Border States—dragging them into war and over-running them with fire and sword. There is but one question of interest to the American people, UNION OR DISUNION. We believe he alone, is a good citizen who cherishes the former and abhors the latter. We shall so endeavour to conduct this paper, as to conduce to the interests of our whole country; whatever others may do to fawn at the feet of power, or flatter in the face of friendship, we shall maintain at all hazards what we conceive to be the truth.

Since we have purchased the *Whig*, we have more than ever felt the necessity of its continuance in our county. We find on its large list, the names of most of those in the different townships with whom we have been laboring for years, side by side to promote the principles of our party. Now when our country bleeds—now when she is in greater peril, than ever before, we call upon you, and all our personal friends to stand by us in her defence.

We shall at all times give others a respectful hearing, and ask that the same courtesy be extended to us. Toward our brethren of the press, we shall always cherish a kind and forbearing spirit and try to merit their good will. With our patrons we shall be indulgent, and in no way intentionally forfeit their esteem.

JOHN BROTHERLINE,
JOHN H. KEATLEY.

☞ Having been prevented from waiting upon our personal and political friends, before the issuing of our paper, we take the liberty of sending them this number, hoping that they will become subscribers. If not they will please return the paper. Some of our friends may have been neglected. They will please send us their names.

Our Representative Elect.

It will be seen by the official vote of Blair county, published in this paper, that the entire Republican ticket is elected by handsome majorities, except Mr. ROLLER, the nominee for Assembly. He is defeated by THADDEUS BANKS, Esq., a Douglas man. Mr. B. eschewed all parties, save that of his country, and ran as a volunteer Union man. His success, we regard as a feather in his political cap, which will ever waive in triumph over his rivals. He will support the Administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war, and boldly stand out in defence of the Union and his whole country, against a Southern or a Northern enemy. His course in the Legislature will be that of a faithful and devoted Representative.

Corruption in Rebel Quarters.

The disposition for public plunder and defrauding seems not to have left the leaders of the Rebel forces, as may be gathered from the following ...

"A correspondent ... ting from Winchester, Tenn., ... that he has sent ... vegetables and other ... giment Tennessee ... and they have not ... the papers teem ... and also of deli... brandies, &c., ... consumed ... and their ... Gover...

SEQUESTRATION.

The tendencies of this war, so far as the authorities are concerned which have been raised to power by rebellion, are all guided in a criminal direction. The southern people engaged in rebellion have done nothing of a brave, chivalric or fair character to advance their cause, while *all* their acts have been of a description to degrade them in the eyes of the world, and make them still more amenable to the justice of those laws they are daily violating. They conceived the plans to rebel, to enrich themselves at the expense of the legitimate government and loyal people of the land. Every step they have taken, is criminal and diabolically wicked. Before they developed their treason, they were concocting a system of thieving which has since been carried out to afford the means for arming and equipping their recruits, subsisting their forces, replenishing their coffers, and liquidating such of their obligations as are made necessary to supply themselves with the common articles of living. Otherwise, these obligations are as common as a gamester's word or a harlot's vow. In this respect, they carry out their violations of all that is honorable and just, by engaging in the work of sequestrating all lands, goods, and securities belonging to northerners, held in any of the southern rebel states. The indebtedness of the south, in the north, has always been enormous in amount, and at all times the loss by open repudiation and systematic swindling has been one of the heavy burdens imposed on the northern mechanic and producer by the influences growing out of the peculiar condition of society at the south. The collection of a debt by a northern man in person at the south, was always a dangerous operation and therefore, it did not need this act of sequestration of northern property and securities to seal the already dreadfully augmented infamy of the leaders in the southern rebellion. The rebellion was started for such objects, and their achievement will become one of its legitimate realizations. In this manner millions of property will be feloniously abstracted from its legal owners, while many millions more of debts will be repudiated with the scoundrel's plea that it is justified by their belligerent position towards a government that has upheld and cherished and maintained them for years.

By the terms of the rebel sequestration law all citizens of the United States are declared alien enemies of the Confederate States; except those of the Border States who sympathize with treason, and all the property of the aliens aforesaid in the Confederate States, consisting of lands, stock, bonds, debts and property of whatever description within the limits of the said Confederacy are confiscated. All the citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri favoring the cause of secession are exempted from the operation of the act. Only the loyal adherents of the Union in these four States are liable, by the law, to have their Southern possessions and claims seized for the use and support of the Confederate Government. It is not stated what is to be the test of attachment to the Union in those states, and therefore we have a right to infer that the law will lead to the same results which have already accrued from most of the legislation of the rebels. It will afford them the lawful excuse of robbing the weak and oppressing the suspected and defenceless. Surely the crimes of these men must soon invoke their punishment from a higher source than that of man. They cannot proceed much longer in their excesses and larcenies without being arrested by the hand of retributive justice!—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE TROUBLES IN MEXICO.

It ought not to surprise our readers, if before the next three months have gone by they learn of an actual effort having been made by England, France and Spain to establish a protectorate over Mexico. The Paris papers deny any such intention, but the London papers affirm it.—Spain is fitting out an expedition, in the West Indies for the avowed purpose of obtaining redress from that Government. From the French denial we derive no certainty; for the Paris journals, owing to the secret policy of Napoleon, may be as ignorant of his designs as we are. We fear the unfortunate Republic is to receive the punishment falling upon all bad Governments. She has ever presented a vast scene of revolution and bloodshed; her mountains and passes are infested with bands of robbers; her highways are thronged with armed ditti, and the property and lives of her ... citizens are without protection, and ... subject ...

FRNCE, ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Occasional statements appear in many journals predictive of the immediate recognition of "the so-called Southern Confederacy" by France. We thought, all along, that the Emperor Napolean was truthful and honest in his avowal of neutrality, and we think so still. The following, from yesterday's N. Y. *Herald*, is testimony to strengthen our belief:

FRANCE AND THE REBEL FLAG.—The following extract from a letter received in Bangor, Maine, from a gentleman in Bordeaux, France, shows that the Emperor Napolean has no idea of giving countenance to the rebel flag, or of exhibiting sympathy for the rebels. The writer says: "The schooner William Abbott, of Bangor, Maine, Capt. Smith was coming up the river, with a rebel flag flying at the fore, and no flag at the main or gaft. She came to anchor at Paulliac, a few miles below the city, and the custom house boat went alongside. The flag was hauled down in about half an hour, and the captain went on shore. When she got under weigh to go up to the city she could not pass the guard ship until that glorious flag of stars and stripes was hoisted at the main and she will be obliged to hoist it as long as she remains in France. The schooner was from Christiana and Norway."

This is very different from the double dealing, the *Punica fides* of England. Here we find France not only refusing to recognize the rebel flag, but compelling it to be hauled down, and the 'stars and stripes" hoisted instead. Contrast this with the rebel privateer Sumpter allowed to enter the Port of Spain in Trinidad, under the rebel flag, and the British Governor allowing her to be supplied with coal on two different occasions.—*Press.*

Washington and the Convention of 1787 on Secession

Washington, in his letter to the President of Congress, September 17th, 1787, when, as President of the Convention, he presented officially to Congress the Constitution as passed in Convention, says:

It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States to secure all right of *independent sovereignty* to each and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest."* * * * * "It is difficult at all times to draw with precision the lines between those rights which must be surrendered and those which must be reserved." * * * * "In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which apears to us the greatest interest to every true American, the *consolidation* of our *Union*, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and perhaps our national existence."

It is said to be a most significant and important fact that the letter from which the extract is drawn, was prepared and submitted by Washington, before it was sent to Congress, for the approval of the Convention and was approved by that remarkable assemblage *unanimously*, paragraph by paragraph.

Norwalk Gazette.

GEN. SCOTT A PRINTER.—The General is also the true *type* of a printer. He has made a *fat take* of the rebels in Maryland; put them in *chase* at St. Louis, and *locked up* their *columns* at Manassas Gap. He took *proofs* of their treachery in Baltimore; *worked off* their *matter* at Harpers Ferry; tumbled them into *pi* at Phillipi; and will *distribute* them at Richmond. He is ready to *transpose* them at Sumter; *lead* them at Pickens; *correct* them at Charleston; fill them with *break lines* at Yorktown, *tie up running heads* of their divisions generally; and after taking all the *impressions* of the secession *squabble* out of their *leaders*, he will have them *reset solid*, in the *body* of the Union, and made to *register* on the *page* of history in *due form* again, their attachment to the constitution and the *stars* and stripes of the republic.

Liquor Smuggled into Camp

DARNESTOWN, Md., Oct. 9.—Several movements by regiments in detail have transpired within the last four days, and it is the impression of outsiders that other movements are in contemplation. Everything connected with the government of Gens. Banks' and Stone's command is conducted with the utmost secrecy, and the most anxious searchers after knowledge cannot obtain any reliable intelligence in advance. This, of course, is a serious disappointment to those who would divulge contemplated movements regardless of the welfare and interests of our country and its government.

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Hollidaysburg October 18, 1861.

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PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, dated at Hollidaysburg, the 29th of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under the hands and seals of the Hon. Geo. Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and the Honorables Samuel Dean and Adam Moses his associates, Judges of the county of Blair, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentments, made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall be committed or perpetrated within said county, or all persons who are or shall hereafter be committed for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION

throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the

Fourth Monday (28th day) of Oct. 1861.

and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then there to prosecute them as it shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the said county, be there in their proper persons, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices ... Dated at ... A. D. ... America ...

WHE... Blair ... the ...

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1861.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE WHIG.

In undertaking the publication of this paper, we do not come before you with extraordinary promises of what we intend to do. But in this we are expected to set forth the policy, which shall govern our ... as public journalists. Our duty ... ned, when we have given ... news only; but ours, we ... higher and a nobler task result... wants and interests of man...

... our energies in assist... ument to put down ... sting in our country. ... regard ... most causeless and wicked rebellion on record. It has no other object than individual aggrandizement. Treason is striving to push its conquests to the very gates of our Northern cities, and had it the power, would do for us, what it is doing for Virginia and some of the Border States—dragging them into war and over-running them with fire and sword. There is but one question of interest to the American people, UNION OR DISUNION. We believe he alone, is a good citizen who cherishes the former and abhors the latter. We shall so endeavour to conduct this paper, as to conduce to the interests of our whole country; whatever others may do to fawn at the feet of power, or flatter in the face of friendship, we shall maintain at all hazards what we conceive to be the truth.

Since we have purchased the *Whig*, we have more than ever felt the necessity of its continuance in our county. We find on its large list, the names of most of those in the different townships with whom we have been laboring for years, side by side to promote the principles of our party. Now when our country bleeds—now when she is in greater peril, than ever before, we call upon you, and all our personal friends to stand by us in her defence.

We shall at all times give others a respectful hearing, and ask that the same courtesy be extended to us. Toward our brethren of the press, we shall always cherish a kind and forbearing spirit and try to merit their good will. With our patrons we shall be indulgent, and in no way intentionally forfeit their esteem.

JOHN BROTHERLINE,
JOHN H. KEATLEY.

☞ Having been prevented from waiting upon our personal and political friends, before the issuing of our paper, we take the liberty of sending them this number, hoping that they will become subscribers. If not they will please return the paper. Some of our friends may have been neglected. They will please send us their names.

Our Representative Elect.

It will be seen by the official vote of Blair county, published in this paper, that the entire Republican ticket is elected by handsome majorities, except Mr. ROLLER, the nominee for Assembly. He is defeated by THADDEUS BANKS, Esq., a Douglas man. Mr. B. eschewed all parties: save that of his country, and ran as a volunteer Union man. His success, we regard as a feather in his political cap, which will ever waive in triumph over his rivals. He will support the Administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war, and boldly stand out in defence of the Union and his whole country, against a Southern or a Northern enemy. His course in the Legislature will be that of a faithful and devoted Representative.

Corruption In Rebel Quarters.

The disposition for public plunder and defrauding seems not to have left the leaders of the Rebel forces, as may be gathered from the following

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SEQUESTRATION.

The tendencies of this war, so far as the authorities are concerned which have been raised to power by rebellion, are all guided in a criminal direction. The southern people engaged in rebellion have done nothing of a brave, chivalric or fair character to advance their cause, while *all* their acts have been of a description to degrade them in the eyes of the world, and make them still more amenable to the justice of those laws they are daily violating. They conceived the plans to rebel, to enrich themselves at the expense of the legitimate government and loyal people of the land. Every step they have taken, is criminal and diabolically wicked. Before they developed their treason, they were concocting a system of thieving which has since been carried out to afford the means for arming and equipping their recruits, subsisting their forces, replenishing their coffers, and liquidating such of their obligations as are made necessary to supply themselves with the common articles of living. Otherwise, these obligations are as common as a gamester's word or a harlot's vow. In this respect, they carry out their violations of all that is honorable and just, by engaging in the work of sequestrating all lands, goods, and securities belonging to northerners, held in any of the southern rebel states. The indebtedness of the south, in the north, has always been enormous in amount, and at all times the loss by open repudiation and systematic swindling has been one of the heavy burdens imposed on the northern mechanic and producer by the influences growing out of the peculiar condition of society at the south. The collection of a debt by a northern man in person at the south, was always a dangerous operation and therefore, it did not need this act of sequestration of northern property and securities to seal the already dreadfully augmented infamy of the leaders in the southern rebellion. The rebellion was started for such objects, and their achievement will become one of its legitimate realizations. In this manner millions of property will be feloniously abstracted from its legal owners, while many millions more of debts will be repudiated with the scoundrel's plea that it is justified by their belligerent position towards a government that has upheld and cherished and maintained them for years.

By the terms of the rebel sequestration law, all citizens of the United States are declared alien enemies of the Confederate States; except those of the Border States who sympathize with treason, and all the property of the aliens aforesaid in the Confederate States, consisting of lands, stock, bonds, debts and property of whatever description within the limits of the said Confederacy are confiscated. All the citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri favoring the cause of secession are exempted from the operation of the act. Only the loyal adherents of the Union in these four States are liable, by the law, to have their Southern possessions and claims seized for the use and support of the Confederate Government. It is not stated what is to be the test of attachment to the Union in those states, and therefore we have a right to infer that the law will lead to the same results which have already accrued from most of the legislation of the rebels. It will afford them the lawful excuse of robbing the weak and oppressing the suspected and defenceless. Surely the crimes of these men must soon invoke their punishment from a higher source than that of man. They cannot proceed much longer in their excesses and larcenies without being arrested by the hand of retributive justice!—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE TROUBLES IN MEXICO.

It ought not to surprise our readers, if before the next three months have gone by they learn of an actual effort having been made by England, France and Spain to establish a protectorate over Mexico. The Paris papers deny any such intention, but the London papers affirm it.—Spain is fitting out an expedition, in the West Indies for the avowed purpose of obtaining redress from that Government. From the French denial we derive no certainty; for the Paris journals, owing to the secret policy of Napoleon, may be as ignorant of his designs as we are. We fear the unfortunate Republic is to receive the punishment falling upon all bad Governments. She has ever presented a vast scene of revolution and bloodshed; her mountains and passes are infested with bands of robbers; her highways are thronged with armed ... and the property and lives of her ... citizens are without protection, and ... subject ...

forbearance is past. She has given ample evidence of incapacity to protect her own citizens as well as those of other States. She lacks the most important requisite of a prosperous and successful Government. The people are uneducated; blindly they have followed ambitious and avaricious leaders, until they too must suffer with the more guilty. Whilst we would desire to see Mexico made a part of the territory of the United States, yet at present, we are in no condition to acquire it.

Whatever turn affairs may take in that country, we shall be happy if we crush out the spirit of insubordination, reigning in this country, and succeed in preventing the same calamity from falling upon us, which has blighted the hopes of the once young Mexican Republic. We shall have achieved more glory if we succeed in uniting these States, in one firm bond of Union, than if we had acquired a thousand countries like Mexico, with her wealth, and crime and vices.

Coffee, Sugar and Tea.

Our citizens are aware that the prices of these necessary articles, have rapidly advanced of late. This is not warranted by scarcity, nor by the moderate tax which will soon be laid by the Government, upon them; but it is caused by action on the part of speculators, which journals everywhere should expose. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* in alluding to this subject, says:—A very active speculative movement in coffee, sugar and tea, has been in progress here for some time past, the effect of which has been to run up the prices of these almost necessaries of life to a figure which places them quite beyond the reach of those who have the most need of them—the poor. In anticipation of the increased duty to which these commodities will soon be subject, the speculators have bought, or are buying up and placing in store, the surplus stock on hand, in the expectation of commanding their own prices for them. Even now, the commonest qualities of brown sugar cannot be purchased at retail at less than 12 cents per pound, which is an increase of one hundred per cent. upon prices current for the same quality a month ago. The advance on coffee and tea is not so enormous, but it is sufficient to limit consumption to a very perceptible extent, and to make the working class realize the necessity of abandoning their use. The moderate tax imposed by the Government upon these articles will be borne in the same patriotic spirit of self-sacrifice which has characterized our people from the beginning of the war, but it is questionable whether as much can be said in regard to the speculators who are thus taking advantage of the necessities of Government to add to the burthens of the public, for the purpose of enriching themselves. —*Lancaster Union.*

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FRANCE, ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Occasional statements appear in many journals predictive of the immediate recognition of "the so-called Southern Confederacy" by France. We thought, all along, that the Emperor Napolean was truthful and honest in his avowal of neutrality, and we think so still. The following, from yesterday's N. Y. *Herald*, is testimony to strengthen our belief:

FRANCE AND THE REBEL FLAG.—The following extract from a letter received in Bangor, Maine, from a gentleman in Bordeaux, France, shows that the Emperor Napolean has no idea of giving countenance to the rebel flag, or of exhibiting sympathy for the rebels. The writer says: "The schooner William Abbott, of Bangor, Maine, Capt. Smith was coming up the river, with a rebel flag flying at the fore, and no flag at the main or gaft. She came to anchor at Paulliac, a few miles below the city, and the custom house boat went alongside. The flag was hauled down in about half an hour, and the captain went on shore. When she got under weigh to go up to the city she could not pass the guard ship until that glorious flag of stars and stripes was hoisted at the main and she will be obliged to hoist it as long as she remains in France. The schooner was from Christiana and Norway. This is very different from the double dealing, the *Punica fides* of England. Here we find France not only refusing to recognize the rebel flag, but compelling it to be hauled down, and the 'stars and stripes' hoisted instead. Contrast this with the rebel privateer Sumpter allowed, to enter the Port of Spain in Trinidad, under the rebel flag, and the British Governor allowing her to be supplied with coal on two different occasions.—*Press.*

Washington and the Convention of 1787 on Secession

Washington, in his letter to the President of Congress, September 17th, 1787, when, as President of the Convention, he presented officially to Congress the Constitution as passed in Convention, says:

It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States to secure all right of *independent sovereignty* to each and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest." * * * * * "It is difficult at all times to draw with precision the lines between those rights which must be surrendered and those which must be reserved." * * * * "In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which apears to us the greatest interest to every true American, the *consolidation* of our *Union*, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and perhaps our national existence."

It is said to be a most significant and important fact that the letter from which the extract is drawn, was prepared and submitted by Washington, before it was sent to Congress, for the approval of the Convention and was approved by that remarkable assemblage *unanimously*, paragraph by paragraph.

Norwalk Gazette.

GEN. SCOTT A PRINTER.—The General is also the true *type* of a printer. He has made a *fat take* of the rebels in Maryland; put them in *chase* at St. Louis, and *locked up* their *columns* at Manassas Gap. He took *proofs* of their treachery in Baltimore; *worked off* their *matter* at Harpers Ferry; tumbled them into *pi* at Phillipi; and will *distribute* them at Richmond. He is ready to *transpose* them at Sumter; *lead* them at Pickens; *correct* them at Charleston; fill them with *break lines* at Yorktown, *tie up running heads* of their divisions generally; and after taking all the *impressions* of the secession *squabble* out of their *leaders*, he will have them *reset solid*, in the *body* of the Union, and made to *register* on the *page* of history in *due form* again, their attachment to the constitution and the *stars* and stripes of the republic.

Patriotism of American Ladies in Paris.

Mr. Biglow, the United States Consul at Paris, is at length installed in his post. Several Americans have been disappointed in feting him immediately after his arrival, owing to the fatigues of his voyage, which he has not yet quite got over. There is, just now, writes the Paris correspondent of the London "Star," a vast number of Northerners in town, who, since the latest advices from New York, seem to have taken heart again, and given themselves up to their natural hospitable sociability. At their reunions the ladies wear ribbons attached to their breasts, which have the effect of Union flags. The thirty three stars ... them, to give a strong idea of anti... ion, are all grouped into one. ... stellation is formed of silver th... sparkle very prettily on a blu... At these *soirés* it would be a ... thing to breathe one word abo... Any gentleman of Southern ... the termerity to do such a thi... find himself in very unplea... with the all ladies present wh... woman enthusiastica... lady having the h... thing as a South...

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PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, dated at Hollidaysburg, the 29th of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under the hands and seals of the Hon. Geo. Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and the Honorables Samuel Dean and Adam Moses his associates, Judges of the county of Blair, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentments, made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall be committed or perpetrated within said county, or all persons who are or shall hereafter be committed for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION

throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the

Fourth Monday (28*th day*) *of Oct.* 1861.

and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then there to prosecute them as it shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the said county, be there in their proper persons, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their office ... Dated at ... A. D. ... America ...

WHE... Blair ... th...

...r.
Friday, O...r 18, 1861.

☞ The Wayne county Union ticket is elected by 270 majority.

☞ Coming in demand—Warm stoves and woollen clothing, these cold nights and mornings.

☞ To Postmasters, and others, of our friends, we shall be greatly obliged, if they will circulate our paper and give it a fair opportunity of being tested.

☞ Maj. Geo. Raymond left this place last week, for Balize, Honduras, to which place he has been appointed Com. Agent.

☞ Godey for November—upon our table we find the November number of Godey's Lady's Book. It is full of interest, the fashion plates elegantly wrought, and it also contains drawing exercises for the amusement of the young. Reading matter is excellent and spicy.

FIRE.—On Friday, 2d inst., the casting house, bridge over the railroad and several dwelling houses, at Blair Furnace, were destroyed by fire.

☞ The "Alleghenian" says chestnuts are very plenty in Cambria county. Retailing at six cents per quart.

FIRE IN ALTOONA.—On Thursday, the 3d inst., the steam grist mill of Mr. Allison, and the adjoining planing mill of Mr. T. McAuley, caught fire, it is supposed from sparks from the stack falling upon the roof, and were with their contents destroyed.

The fire was soon discovered, but owing to the great amount of combustibles in the building, every effort to extinguish the flames was unavailing. The neighboring property was endangered, but escaped. Mr. Allison's property was valued at about $5,000 upon which he had an insurance of $2,300. Mr. McA.'s was valued at $4,000; insured for about $1,500. The miller lost some of his household effects.

BROKE HIS LEG.—Findley Stevens, of this place, a boy of some 17 or 18 years of age, fell from a hickory nut tree, on Wednesday afternoon last, and broke his leg. Findley has been unfortunate in his short life-time. When a small boy he had his arm broken, and, in consequence of mal-practice on the part of the physician who reduced the fracture, his arm remained stiff.—*Al. Trib.*

WHO CAN BEAT IT?—We were shown a potatoe raised by Mr Alexander McCafferty, weighing two pounds, two and a quarter ounces. This is about the largest potatoe we have ever seen, and we suppose there are not many to beat it. Our Democratic friends ask us when are the good times coming? We answer they are not far off, when potatoes grow to the size of pumpkins. —*Central Press.*

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—We notice by our exchanges, that several of our neighboring county Agricultural Societies have held exhibitions during the Autumn. Cambria and Indiana are upon the list, the war seems not to have abated their zeal for agricultural rivalries.

FOR HAYTI.—Our colored population, which has been fluctuating in opinion for some years as to the propriety of remaining in this "land of the free," was all excitement yesterday at the departure of some 70 men, women and children for Hayti, in the West Indies. The emigrants comprise a fair portion of respectable and industrious men and women, and if they but make up their minds to meet whatever difficulties may rise in their new home, we have no doubt they will do well. We subjoin a list of those who left:

From Lewistown.

S. S. Baptist, wife and 6 children.
B. Devan, wife and 6 children.
G L Cain, wife and 3 children.
Renzer Peterson, wife and 3 children.
R A Sanders, wife and 1 child.
Charles Nesbit, wife and 1 child.
Louis Thomas, wife and 1 child.
Geo. Thompson, wife, 1 child and mother.
George Anderson, mother and sister.
Annie Anderson and 1 child.
Nelson Schofield, wife and 3 children.
Ezeki... Carter, wife and 1 child.
...and wife.
...nd wife.
...Maggie Fennel.
...ester Baptist.
...y Baptist.
...rge Hollings.
...dren.
...turning,
...vable as
...e desire

OFFICIAL VOTE OF BLAIR COUNTY—OCT. 8, 1861.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, AND ASSEMLY.

	Taylor,	Banks,	Roller,
Hollidaysburg, E. W.	180	125	61
Do. W. W.	187	139	54
Altoona, E. W.	122	93	58
Do. W. W.	115	73	61
Do. N. W.	63	45	24
Gaysport,	94	85	19
Snyder,	154	59	100
Tyrone Borough,	86	27	65
Tyrone twp,	126	40	99
Antes,	243	85	152
Catharine,	102	64	37
Frankstown,	188	73	124
North Woodberry,	268	171	103
Woodbery,	254	130	117
Allegheny,	158	94	74
Logan,	265	129	146
Juniata,	82	47	38
Greenfield,	173	71	106
Huston,	222	117	107
Blair,	114	68	52
Taylor,	189	59	125
Freedom,	105	39	71
	3490	1833	1773

SHERIFF AND PROTHONOTARY.

	McCoy,	McCamant,	Morrow	Jones,
Hollidaysburg, E W	127	59	76	103
Do W. W.	146	50	68	119
Altoona, E. W.	97	55	56	61
Do W. W.	77	59	43	80
Do N. W.	47	25	26	32
Gaysport,	88	16	26	71
Snyder,	18	144	105	46
Tyrone Borough,	13	80	63	23
Tyrone,	26	115	111	9
Antes,	69	174	143	94
Catharine,	52	49	46	59
Frankstown,	76	119	142	43
North Woodbery,	163	108	118	152
Woodbery,	83	174	135	118
Allegheny,	81	85	92	67
Logan,	119	172	166	117
Juniata,	46	37	40	40
Greenfield,	64	113	117	59
Huston,	122	100	117	106
Blair,	58	63	58	58
Taylor,	56	134	130	53
Freedom,	41	71	79	22
	1669	2002	1957	1532
		1669	1532	
		333	425	

COMMISSIONER AND CORONER.

	Kinkead,	Illeman,	Freeman,	Percival,
Hollidaysburg, E W	77	103	77	101
Do W. W.	65	123	73	115
Altoona, E. W.	62	46	40	81
Do W. W.	46	66	47	62
Do N. W.	29	33	26	39
Gaysport,	24	74	26	73
Snyder,	109	30	107	32
Tyrone Borough,	63	22	63	23
Tyrone,	97	36	98	11
Antes,	152	85	162	70
Catharine,	70	34	44	56
Frankstown,	122	69	135	45
North Woodbery,	112	157	112	157
Woodbery,	172	80	160	89
Allegheny,	87	69	94	64
Logan,	170	96	169	89
Juniata,	38	47	37	48
Greenfield,	115	59	110	61
Huston,	110	43	104	114
Blair,	53	55	52	55
Taylor,	134	55	133	57
Freedom,	75	35	75	30
	1982	1487	1944	1472
	1487		1473	
	495		472	

Auditor, Moore, (no opposition) 2015
Poor Director, Aurandt, (no opp.) 2050

Volunteer Vote.

CAMP CROSSMAN

	Banks,	Roller,
National Cavalry,	2	
Lochiel Cavalry,	2	1
Capt. Crissman's, Company	21	
" Brisbin,		4
" Horrel,	18	
" Crowther,		20
" Wehn,		20
CAMP CAMERON		
Capt. Hicks,	16	18
CAMP CORCORAN		
Capt. Crozier,	18	
County vote	1833	1793
Total,	1908	1875
	1875	
majority for Banks	33	

Republican nominees in Roman.
Volunteer Candidates in *Italics*.

☞ James Alexander, has been re-elected a member of the Legislature, from Indiana county, by 600 majority.

☞ EDWARD M. SCHOCK, and GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER, Esqs., Republicans, are elected to the Legislature, in the Bedford and Somerset district, by near 800 majority.

☞ JAMES NILL is elected President Judge, over WILSON REILLY, by 199 majority, in the Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.

☞ The entire Union ticket of Huntingdon county, has been elected. Benjamin F. Patton, Associate Judge; Jno. Scott, Assembly; Nash, Treasurer; Isett, Commissioner; Anderson, Poor Director; Sangaree, Auditor.

☞ Jesse R. Crawford, of this county, has been appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in one of the Regiments to be attached to the Brigade of Gen. J. Y. James—Jesse will no doubt make a good soldier as the Blair county boys generaly do.

RYE AND ACORN COFFEE.—The Charleston *Courier* has ascertained that Southern vegetable productions are much better than those raised in Yankee land, and that *rye*, scorched, or white-oak acorns, are a good substitute for coffee, when sweetened with Louisiana sugar.

☞ Why do two young ladies kissing each other resemble Christians? Answer: Because they do to each other as they would that men should do to them.

List of Traverse Jurors, October Term, 1861.

Acres Joseph, Martinsburg Bor.,
Alexander James, Allegheny.
Ale Alexander, Catharine.
Burket John M. N. Woodberry.
Baum Henry, Hollidaysburg.
Bridenbaugh Henry, Tyrone Tp.
Bingham Thos., Hollidaysburg.
Caldwell David T. Altoona.
Culp Samuel, Tyrone Tp.,
Crawford Robert, Tyrone Tp.,
Calderwood James M. Tyrone bor.,
Crumbecker Henry, Frankstown.
Campbell John Esq., Antis.
Coleman James, Logan.
Crocker Joseph C. Tyrone Tp.,
Cunningham George, Frankstown.
Dysart William P. Antis.
Dick Jacob P. Taylor.
Diehl Simon, Juniata.
Douglas William, Gaysport.
Ettenger George, Snyder.
Fluke William A. Woodberry
Fegley George, Antis.
Galbraith Robert C. Tyrone Tp.,
Grabill John, Greenfield.
Gorsuch Benjamin, Woodbery.
Hagerty Oliver, Logan.
Hamilton John, Logan.
Hite Conrad, Juniata.
Hamilton Robert, Allegheny.
Jack William, Hollidaysburg.
Jaggart Clement, Altoona.
Knott Miller, Altoona.
Kipple Samuel, Logan.
Lanty Daniel, Altoona.
Morrow Mathew, Tyrone Tp.,
Moses George, Greenfield.
McIntosh Henry, Blair.
McIntosh Michael, Juniata.
McNamara Thos, Jr.' Hollidaysburg.
McClelland William, Woodberry.
McNamara Robert, Gaysport.
Orr George W. Tyrone Tp.
Patterson George W. Gaysport bor.
Percival William, Altoona.
Wisegarver Joseph, Greenfield.
West John C. Hollidaysdurg.

SECOND WEEK.

Biddle Andrew, Logan.
Bell Edward, Antis.
Burgomaster Henry, Allegheny.
Bell James H., Hollidaysburg.
Burley Jonathan H., Tyrone bor.
Barr Joseph, Gaysport.
Cramer James C., Tyrone bor.
Claper Henry, Huston
Cooper David E Woodberry
Campbell Thomas Altoona
Dasher Benjamin Oaysport
Diehl Jonas Freedom
Feay William Woodberry
Grazier Joseph Snyder
Green Andrew, Logan.
Gwin James L Esq Logan
Harfsock Charles, Hollidaysburg
Hoover Adam Tyrone bor
Isett Simon Allegheny
Johnston James M Woodberry.
Kean Charles Hollidaysburg
Kopp George Frankstown
Kinkead James M Catharine
Lane George R Altoona
Mateer Cyrus Catharine
Mock George W Greenfield
Mathews Rodgers Blair
McCartney Allen Antis
Nicodemus Levi N Woodberry
Orr Perry Logan
Rice John B Taylor
Ramey David K Hollidaysburg
Shannon Charles C Altoona
Smith Samuel, Frankstown
Smith William Esq Allegheny
Stevans James Juniata
Shaw Samuel K Blair
Thomas William Hollidaysdurg

GRAND JURORS.

Ayers William S Allegheny
Colelesser Daniel Logan
Clapper John Huston
Cooper James M Hollidaysburg
Cassidy Francis Blair
Evans Hugh Logan
Funk John Allegheny
Freeman James A Hollidaysburg
Green Joseph A Antis
Gifford John B Catharine
Hoover Jacob Allegheny
Johnston Francis J Tyrone Tp
Law Joseph Altoona
Leoffard Adam Tyrone Tp
Lang Washington Woodberry
Koon David Allegheny
Merryman William Snyder
Myers William Allegheny
Mann Charles J Altoona
Mateer John W N Woodberry
McCoy Francis Hollidaysburg
McIntrye John Frankstown
Rhodes Samuel G N Woodberry
Woltkill John Huston

THE REBELLION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Rep. under date of Santa Fe September 22d, writes as follows;

New Mexico is still free from invasion by the Texans. On the 13th inst., at Fort Fauntleroy, 460 Navajoes made an attack on that post, and were repulsed, with a loss of 20 killed and 44 wounded and prisoners.

The troops in the Fort had but one man wounded.

Col. St. Vrain has resigned and it is understood that Kit Carson will succeed him in command.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—During the day the rebels advanced in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in our pickets to that point.

The result was that the division of Gen. McCall was soon formed into line of battle, with orders to advance. It was supported by cavalry and artillery.

Thomas B. Clay, of Kentucky, eldest son of Henry Clay, arrived in this city this morning. He is confident of the success of the Union cause in that State.

Several large transports came up the Potomac this morning, running close to the Virginia shore. They were unmolested.

Mr. Henry May, M. C. from Baltimore, has been released from Fort McHenry. The friends of several other Baltimoreans now under arrest are working actively for their release.

Stirring News from Pensacola.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The Norfolk *Day Book*, received this morning, contains a despatch from New Orleans, giving an account of a surprise and an attack made on Col. Wilson's Zouaves, on Santa Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens, on the 8th inst. Detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama regiments landed in the night and drove in the pickets, and had a fierce battle.

The Zouaves are credited with having fought with much bravery, and the rebels admit the loss of about forty killed and about 80 wounded.

They claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves, and destroyed all their camp equipage.

They also claim to have committed great slaughter among the Zouaves, but give no number of killed. They also carried off several prisoners.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The steamer Louisiana, which brings this news, arrived to-day with nearly one hundred passengers, including about sixty from Norfolk, who were permitted to leave by the rebel authorities. A large proportion of them are ladies and children.

Before being permitted to leave, they were closely examined the main object being to prevent them concealing newspapers upon their persons. One gentleman, however had previously placed a copy of the the Norfolk Day Book in his trunk, and it escaped notice. It contains under its telegraph head a dispatch dated New Orleans, giving an account of a desperately fought battle on the 8th instant, between Billy Wilson's New York Zouaves and about 1,000 rebel troops.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th the rebels, commanded by General Anderson, crossed the bay and landed on Santa Rosa Island, near the Zouave encampment, without being discovered. They drove in the outer pickets and stormed the place, and in less than an hour had destroyed all the tents excepting those used for hospital purposes, and succeeded in capturing a large amount of rations, equipments, stores and ammunition, and spiking all the cannon which had been placed in position.

The Zouaves fought with the utmost determination and heroism, so this rebel account says,) and the rebel loss is put down at forty killed and a much larger number wounded.

Captain Bradford, of Florida, was killed. Also Lieutenant Neims, of Georgia.

Lieutenant Bugler, of the Mobile Continentals, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Syre, wounded in the hip.

The rebel force consisted of three companies of a Georgia regiment, fourteen of the Mobile Continentals, three companies of regulars, detachments of Mississippians and Georgians, and two hundred Alabamians. Also, a number of naval officers and seamen, commanded by Capt. Brent formerly of the United States Navy. Lieutenant James R. Slaughter, while carrying a flag of truce for the cessation of hostilities, was badly wounded.

Major Israel Vedges, of the Second Light United States Artillery, recently stationed at Fortress Monroe, was taken prisoner by the rebels.

Capture of 12 of the New-York Zouaves by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 12, 1861.—Twelve of the 11th Regiment of New-York Zouaves were yesterday taken by the rebels a short distance above Newport News. Lieut. Zellen, who commanded the party, who were in quest of fuel, is under arrest for cowardly behevior.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 11, 1861.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding returned from Fortress Monroe this morning, bringing further details of the recent engagement near Hatteras, which differ in but few respects from the accounts already telegraphed.

The Indiana regiment lost their tents, provisions, and many of their knapsacks. Col. Brown states his loss at about fifty; none were killed by the fire of the rebels. the inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment.

The loss of the rebels has been overstated but it was undoubtedly large.

Married.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. S. J. Berlin, Mr. JACOB YINGLING and Miss ANNA ELIZA WILLIAMS, all of Williamsburg.

At the Lutheran Parsonage, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Lloyd Knight, Mr. C. S. NICODEMUS, of Taylor township, and Miss SUSAN E. BANCROFT, of Frankstown.

At the same place, and by the same, Mr. SAMUEL METZGAR, and Miss S. E. BRANCROFT, both of Frankstown township.

At Martinsburg, Oct. 15, 1861, by the Reverend D. Hock, HENRY MUSGROVE, Esq., of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Miss NERVIE E. BELCH, of Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa.

Died.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 3rd inst STEVENSON W. DOBYNE, in the 42d year of his age, a very intelligent and respetable citizen.

Mrs. ELLEN MURRAY, wife of Samuel T. Murray, formerly of this place, died near Washington city, on the 16th inst.

In Allegheny twp., WILLIAM McMURRAY, aged 72 years and 7 months.

On the 10th instant, PETER BOWERS, a private in Capt. F. A. Stratton's Company, of Iowa, en route to join Col. Harlan's Regiment of Cavalry at Washington.

☞ While the cars were lyong on the switch at Mount Union, deceased with others left for a few moments, and as the train was starting, in attempting to get on the platform, he was thrown on the track passing over his body. He was badly crushed, and diad in a few hours after being brought to the Lewistown depot.

Trial List for October Term 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

E J Bollinger vs Downs & Co
John Hays & Son vs D Kirkpatrick & Sons
Elizabeth J Leamer vs W K Hemphill & Co & al
Joseph Smith vs C Aultman & Co
McClanahan Jack & Co vs William Conrow
Jos Dysart vs B O'Friel's heirs
E McMillan for use vs Getty & Patterson
T Banks vs F W Rauch
T Barnes vs Paul Mauk
Jas Malone vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs

SECOND WEEK.

John Miller vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs Same
Charles Hughes vs G L Lloyd
George Wehn vs Jane Bexls
B O'Friel's Administratrixs vs A M White & Co
Taylor & Bacon vs James M Lytle
C Garber's Executors vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs A P Wilson
John Fox vs Union Insurance Company
Henry McMullen vs A McClain.
McNamara's Adx vs Wm Lyon
Jacob Ressler vs Shoenberger's Executors
D Good's use vs D Watson et al
Wm Buchanan's use vs B O'Friel's Adm'rs
Jos P Brinton vs John Miller et al
Brotherlin vs Hagerty & Harmon
A M & R White vs R M Lemon & Co
E B Isett vs John Miller
Daniel Shannon vs George Wehn
Joseph P Brinton vs John Dougnerty
C H F Bench vs Jacob Good
Chas Hughes vs Penna R R Co
Louis Plack vs John D Hughes
Blair Co Iron & Coal Co vs R M Lemon
McFarlane's Admx vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Daniel Glass vs J Falkner and others
James D Rea vs Kemp and Lust
Same vs C Lust
Mrs B S Lytle vs Jos Steel
Andrew Biddle vs John Breneman & al
S & R Kergan vs James Alexander
Alsop & Shriver vs Alex Dobbins
R H Campbell vs Watson, White & Co
W P Dysart vs H Haupt et al
John Miller vs Penna R R Co
Chaffee, Stout & Co vs A Patterson
Knile & Carroll vs W Casey
C Wendell vs A. M and R White & Co
D H Hofius' Adm'r vs E H and E S Lytle
Lorenz and Leamer vs J L Hemphill et al
Ashby and Bocap vs Dr H T Coffey
J Wilkes' Ex'r vs A and E Patterson
Geo W Mauk vs M B Lingenfelter
H Crumbecker vs Wm Donaldson
A Byers et al vs Evan Williams
Elias Baker vs David Trexler
J S Medara and Co vs Brotherlin
A L Hrlidar vs Same
E McGraw vs J M Lindsey et al
H Irven vs J Shoemaker
McClanahan, Watson & Co vs J Brotherlin
M Cassiday vs John Tate
Ellen Bouslough vs Jacob Bouslough
E Hoover's Adm'rs vs J B Hoover et al
H Y Brady vs J K Ely
Peter Campbell vs Same
Wm Harlin vs Frazier
Devries, Stephens & Thomas vs H L Ake et al
C Campaell & Bro vs Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad Company
W James Adm'r vs John Innes' Executors
Josiah Diehl vs D C McCormick
Allegheny Coal Co vs H McClelland
D C McCormic vs Thos McNamara

JOS. BALDRIDGE, Pro...

New Advertisements.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN

BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.
Oct. 18, '61-6m

NEW GOODS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c, the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the pubic patronage.

LOUIS GOLDMAN.
Oct. 18, '61-3m

SHERIFF SALES.

The Sheriff of Blair county will sell on the 30th of October, (court week) in Hollidaysburg the following property, to wit:

All the interest of JACOB NICHOLAS, in a certain lot of ground in Altoona, having thereon a two story dwelling house.

All the interest of JOHN NAGLE, in a certain lot of ground, in Altoona, having erected thereon a frame tavern.

All the interest of FLEMING TROUT and GORGE W. CUNNINGHAM, in a certain lot of ground in the town of Logan, Logan township, having upon it a one story plank building.

All the interest of DANIEL McCAULY, in a certain tract of land situate in Logan twp., containing 130 arres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Empfield, Hutchinson and others.

All the interest of JOSEPH DEISER, decd; in a certain lot, in Hollidaysburg having thereon erected a three story brick Brew house and Lager beer vaults, and a frame stable.

All the interest of JOHN FOX, Jr., in several lots in Tyrone borough, Blair Co. having Blacksmith shop, stable and double house erected thereon.

All the interest of DAVID McCLEAN, in a certain lot of ground, situate in in Tyrone Bor., having thereon a two story dwelling house and a stable.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For 1862.

THE WORLD'S FAVORITE.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine.

Pronounced by the Press of the United States.

THE BEST
Lady's Magazine in the World, and the Cheapest.

—o—

THE LITERATURE
is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the immense number...ers are subscribers for this book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS
in America contribute...s pages, and we have some...no other magazine.

THE MUSIC
is...would cost 55 cents (the...book) in the music stores; but...is copy wrighted, and cannot be...except in "Godey."

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
...rivel us in this have ceased, and we...stood alone in this department, giving...many more and infinately better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S
IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION PLATES.
...ING
From five to ...full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 more than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of ouser called fashion magazines.

Our wood engravings, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mounted on steel. They are so far superior to any others.

Be ware of imitations. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

Drawing lessons. No other magazine gives them; and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

Our receipts are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most pefect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

Ladies Work Table. This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

Model Cottages. No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year, $7.

Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10.

Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15.

Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.

...Magazine both one year for $3.50.
Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4.50.
Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all be sent one year, on receipt of $6.00.
Treasury Notes and Notes of ...

...r.

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☞ The "Alleghenian" says chestnuts are very plenty in Cambria county. Retailing at six cents per quart.

FIRE IN ALTOONA.—On Thursday, the 3d inst., the steam grist mill of Mr. Allison, and the adjoining planing mill of Mr. T. McAuley, caught fire, it is supposed from sparks from the stack falling upon the roof, and were with their contents destroyed.

The fire was soon discovered, but owing to the great amount of combustibles in the building, every effort to extinguish the flames was unavailing. The neighboring property was endangered, but escaped. Mr. Allison's property was valued at about $5,000 upon which he had an insurance of $2,300. Mr. McA.'s was valued at $4,000; insured for about $1,500. The miller lost some of his household effects.

BROKE HIS LEG.—Findley Stevens, of this place, a boy of some 17 or 18 years of age, fell from a hickory nut tree, on Wednesday afternoon last, and broke his leg. Findley has been unfortunate in his short life-time. When a small boy he had his arm broken, and, in consequence of mal-practice on the part of the physician who reduced the fracture, his arm remained stiff.—*Al. Trib.*

WHO CAN BEAT IT?—We were shown a potatoe raised by Mr Alexander McCafferty, weighing two pounds, two and a quarter ounces. This is about the largest potatoe we have ever seen, and we suppose there are not many to beat it. Our Democratic friends ask us when are the good times coming? We answer they are not far off, when potatoes grow to the size of pumpkins. —*Central Press.*

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—We notice by our exchanges, that several of our neighboring county Agricultural Societies have held exhibitions during the Autumn. Cambria and Indiana are upon the list, the war seems not to have abated their zeal for agricultural rivalries.

FOR HAYTI.—Our colored population, which has been fluctuating in opinion for some years as to the propriety of remaining in this "land of the free," was all excitement yesterday at the departure of some 70 men, women and children for Hayti, in the West Indies. The emigrants comprise a fair portion of respectable and industrious men and women, and if they but make up their minds to meet whatever difficulties may rise in their new home, we have no doubt they will do well. We subjoin a list of those who left:

From Lewistown.

S. S. Baptist, wife and 6 children.
B. Devan, wife and 6 children.
G L Cain, wife and 3 children.
Renzer Peterson, wife and 3 children.
R A Sanders, wife and 1 child.
Charles Nesbit, wife and 1 child.
Louis Thomas, wife and 1 child.
Geo. Thompson, wife, 1 child and mother.
George Anderson, mother and sister.
Annie Anderson and 1 child.
Nelson Schofield, wife and 3 children.
Ezeki... Carter, wife and 1 child.
...and wife.
...d wife.
... Maggie Fennel.
...ster Baptist.
...y Baptist.
...rge Hollings.
...ldren.
...turning,
...rable as
...e desire

OFFICIAL VOTE OF BLAIR COUNTY—OCT. 8, 1861

PRESIDENT JUDGE, AND ASSEMLY.

	Taylor,	Banks,	Roller
Hollidaysburg, E. W.	180	125	61
Do. W. W.	187	139	54
Altoona, E. W.	122	93	58
Do. W. W.	115	73	61
Do. N. W.	63	45	24
Gaysport,	94	85	19
Snyder,	154	50	100
Tyrone Borough,	86	27	65
Tyrone twp,	126	40	99
Antes,	243	85	152
Catharine,	102	64	37
Frankstown,	188	73	124
North Woodberry,	268	171	103
Woodbery,	254	130	117
Allegheny,	158	94	74
Logan,	265	129	146
Juniata,	82	47	38
Greenfield,	173	71	106
Huston,	222	117	107
Blair,	114	68	52
Taylor,	189	59	125
Freedom,	105	39	71
	3490	1833	1773

SHERIFF AND PROTHONOTARY.

	McCoy,	McCamant,	Morrow	Jones,
Hollidaysburg, E W	127	59	76	103
Do W. W.	146	50	68	119
Altoona, E. W.	97	55	56	61
Do W. W.	77	59	43	80
Do N. W.	47	25	26	32
Gaysport,	88	16	26	71
Snyder,	18	144	105	46
Tyrone Borough,	13	80	63	23
Tyrone,	26	115	111	9
Antes,	69	174	143	94
Catharine,	52	49	46	59
Frankstown,	76	119	142	43
North Woodberry,	163	108	118	152
Woodbery,	83	174	135	118
Allegheny,	81	85	92	67
Logan,	119	172	166	117
Juniata,	46	37	40	40
Greenfield,	64	113	117	59
Huston,	122	100	117	106
Blair,	58	63	58	58
Taylor,	56	134	130	53
Freedom,	41	71	79	22
	1669	2002	1957	1582
		1669	1532	
		333	425	

COMMISSIONER AND CORONER.

	Kinkead,	Hileman,	Freeman,	Percival,
Hollidaysburg, E W	77	103	77	101
Do W. W.	65	123	73	115
Altoona, E. W.	62	46	40	81
Do W. W.	46	66	47	62
Do N. W.	29	33	26	39
Gaysport,	24	74	26	73
Snyder,	109	30	107	32
Tyrone Borough,	63	22	63	23
Tyrone,	97	36	98	11
Antes,	152	85	162	70
Catharine,	70	34	44	56
Frankstown,	122	69	135	45
North Woodberry,	112	157	112	157
Woodbery,	172	80	160	89
Allegheny,	87	69	94	64
Logan,	170	96	169	89
Juniata,	38	47	37	48
Greenfield,	115	59	110	61
Huston,	110	43	104	114
Blair,	63	55	52	55
Taylor,	134	55	133	57
Freedom,	75	35	75	30
	1982	1487	1944	1472
	1487		1472	
	495		472	

Auditor, Moore, (no opposition)	2015
Poor Director, Aurandt, (no opp.)	2050

Volunteer Vote.

CAMP CROSSMAN

	Banks,	Roller,
National Cavalry,	2	
Lochiel Cavalry,	2	1
Capt. Crissman's, Company	21	
" Brisbin,		4
" Horrel,	18	
" Crowther,		29
" Wehn,		29
CAMP CAMERON		
Capt. Hicks,	16	18
CAMP CORCORAN		
Capt. Crozier,	18	
County vote	1833	1793
Total,	1908	1875
	1875	
majority for Banks	33	

Republican nominees in Roman.
Volunteer Candidates in *Italics.*

☞ James Alexander, has been re-elected a member of the Legislature, from Indiana county, by 600 majority.

☞ EDWARD M. SCHOCK, and GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER, Esqs., Republicans, are elected to the Legislature, in the Bedford and Somerset district, by near 800 majority.

☞ JAMES NILL is elected President Judge, over WILSON REILLY, by 199 majority, in the Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Somerset, ...ford and Fulton.

☞ The entire Union ticket of Huntingdon county, has been elected. Benjamin F. Patton, Associate Judge; Jno. Scott, Assembly; Nash, Treasurer; Isett, Commissioner; Anderson, Poor Director; Sangaree, Auditor.

☞ Jesse R. Crawford, of this county, has been appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in one of the Regiments to be attached to the Brigade of Gen. J. Y. James.—Jesse will no doubt make a good soldier as the Blair county boys generaly do.

RYE AND ACORN COFFEE.—The Charleston *Courier* has ascertained that Southern vegetable productions are much better than those raised in Yankee land, and that *rye*, scorched, or white-oak acorns, are a good substitute for coffee, when sweetened with Louisiana sugar.

☞ Why do two young ladies kissing each other resemble Christians? Answer: Because they do to each other as they would that men should do to them.

List of Traverse Jurors, October Term, 1861.

Acres Joseph, Martinsburg Bor.,
Alexander James, Allegheny.
Ale Alexander, Catharine.
Burket John M. N. Woodberry.
Baum Henry, Hollidaysburg.
Bridenbaugh Henry, Tyrone Tp.
Bingham Thos., Hollidaysburg.
Caldwell David T. Altoona.
Culp Samuel, Tyrone Tp.,
Crawford Robert, Tyrone Tp.,
Calderwood James M. Tyrone bor.,
Crumbecker Henry, Frankstown.
Campbell John Esq., Antis.
Coleman James, Logan.
Crocker Joseph C. Tyrone Tp.,
Cunningham George, Frankstown.
Dysart William P. Antis.
Dick Jacob P. Taylor.
Diehl Simon, Juniata.
Douglas William, Gaysport.
Ettenger George, Snyder.
Fluke William A. Woodberry
Fegley George, Antis.
Galbraith Robert C. Tyrone Tp.,
Grabill John, Greenfield.
Gorsuch Benjamin, Woodbery.
Hagerty Oliver, Logan.
Hamilton John, Logan.
Hite Conrad, Juniata.
Hamilton Robert, Allegheny.
Jack William, Hollidaysburg.
Jaggart Clement, Altoona.
Knott Miller, Altoona.
Kipple Samuel, Logan.
Lanty Daniel, Altoona.
Morrow Mathew, Tyrone Tp.,
Moses George, Greenfield.
McIntosh Henry, Blair.
McIntosh Michael, Juniata.
McNamara Thos, Jr.' Hollidaysburg.
McClelland William, Woodberry.
McNamara Robert, Gaysport.
Orr George W. Tyrone Tp.
Patterson George W. Gaysport bor.
Percival William, Altoona.
Wisegarver Joseph, Greenfield.
West John C. Hollidaysdurg.

SECOND WEEK.

Biddle Andrew, Logan.
Bell Edward, Antis.
Burgomaster Henry, Allegheny.
Bell James H., Hollidaysburg.
Burley Jonathan H., Tyrone bor.
Barr Joseph, Gaysport.
Cramer James C., Tyrone bor.
Claper Henry, Huston
Cooper David E Woodberry
Campbell Thomas Altoona
Dasher Benjamin Gaysport
Diehl Jonas Freedom
Feay William Woodberry
Grazier Joseph Snyder
Green Andrew, Logan.
Gwin James L Esq Logan
Hartsock Charles, Hollidaysburg
Hoover Adam Tyrone bor
Isett Simon Allegheny
Johnston James M Woodberry.
Kean Charles Hollidaysburg
Kopp George Frankstown
Kinkead James M Catharine
Lane George R Altoona
Mateer Cyrus Catharine
Mock George W Greenfield
Mathews Rodgers Blair
McCartney Allen Antis
Nicodemus Levi N Woodberry
Orr Perry Logan
Rice John B Taylor
Ramey David K Hollidaysburg
Shannon Charles C Altoona
Smith Samuel, Frankstown
Smith William Esq Allegheny
Stevans James Juniata
Shaw Samuel K Blair
Thomas William Hollidaysdurg

GRAND JURORS.

Ayers William S Allegheny
Colclesser Daniel Logan
Clapper John Huston
Cooper James M Hollidaysburg
Cassidy Francis Blair
Evans Hugh Logan
Funk John Allegheny
Freeman James A Hollidaysburg
Green Joseph A Antis
Gifford John B Catharine
Hoover Jacob Allegheny
Johnston Francis J Tyrone Tp
Law Joseph Altoona
Leoffard Adam Tyrone Tp
Lang Washington Woodberry
Koon David Allegheny
Merryman William Snyder
Myers William Allegheny
Mann Charles J Altoona
Mateer John W N Woodberry
McCoy Francis Hollidaysburg
McIntrye John Frankstown
Rhodes Samuel G N Woodberry
Woltzell John Huston

THE REBELLION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Rep. under date of Santa Fe September 22d, writes as follows:

New Mexico is still free from invasion by the Texans. On the 13th inst., at Fort Fauntleroy, 400 Navajoes made an attack on that post, and were repulsed, with a loss of 20 killed and 44 wounded and prisoners.

The troops in the Fort had but one man wounded.

Col. St. Vrain has resigned and it is understood that Kit Carson will succeed him n command.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—During the day the rebels advanced in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in our pickets to that point.

The result was that the division of Gen. McCall was soon formed into line of battle, with orders to advance. It was supported by cavalry and artillery.

Thomas B. Clay, of Kentucky, eldest son of Henry Clay, arrived in this city this morning. He is confident of the success of the Union cause in that State.

Several large transports came up the Potomac this morning, running close to the Virginia shore. They were unmolested.

Mr. Henry May, M. C. from Baltimore, has been released from Fort McHenry. The friends of several other Baltimoreans now under arrest are working actively for their release.

Stirring News from Pensacola.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The Norfolk *Day Book*, received this morning, contains a despatch from New Orleans, giving an account of a surprise and an attack made on Col. Wilson's Zouaves, on Santa Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens, on the 8th inst. Detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama regiments landed in the night and drove in the pickets, and had a fierce battle.

The Zouaves are credited with having fought with much bravery, and the rebels admit the loss of about forty killed and about 80 wounded.

They claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves, and destroyed all their camp equipage.

They also claim to have committed great slaughter among the Zouaves, but give no number of killed. They also carried off several prisoners.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The steamer Louisiana, which brings this news, arrived to-day with nearly one hundred passengers, including about sixty from Norfolk, who were permitted to leave by the rebel authorities. A large proportion of them are ladies and children.

Before being permitted to leave, they were closely examined the main object being to prevent them concealing newspapers upon their persons. One gentleman, however, had previously placed a copy of the the Norfolk Day Book in his trunk, and it escaped notice. It contains under its telegraph head a dispatch dated New Orleans, giving an account of a desperately fought battle on the 8th instant, between Billy Wilson's New York Zouaves and about 1,000 rebel troops.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th the rebels, commanded by General Anderson, crossed the bay and landed on Santa Rosa Island, near the Zouave encampment, without being discovered. They drove in the outer pickets and stormed the place, and in less than an hour had destroyed all the tents excepting those used for hospital purposes, and succeeded in capturing a large amount of rations, equipments, stores and ammunition, and spiking all the cannon which had been placed in position.

The Zouaves fought with the utmost determination and heroism, so this rebel account says,) and the rebel loss is put down at forty killed and a much larger number wounded.

Captain Bradford, of Florida, was killed. Also Lieutenant Neims, of Georgia.

Lieutenant Bugler, of the Mobile Continentals, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Syre, wounded in the hip.

The rebel force consisted of three companies of a Georgia regiment, fourteen of the Mobile Continentals, three companies of regulars, detachments of Mississippians and Georgians, and two hundred Alabamians. Also, a number of naval officers and seamen, commanded by Capt. Brent formerly of the United States Navy. Lieutenant James N. Slaughter, while carrying a flag of truce for the cessation of hostilities, was badly wounded.

Major Israel Vodges, of the Second Light United States Artillery, recently stationed at Fortress Monroe, was taken prisoner by the rebels.

Capture of 12 of the New-York Zouaves by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 13, 1861.—Twelve of the 11th Regiment of New-York Zouaves were yesterday taken by the rebels a short distance above Newport News.

Lieut. Zellen, who commanded the party, who were in quest of fuel, is under arrest for cowardly behevior.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 11, 1861.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding returned from Fortress Monroe this morning, bringing further details of the recent engagement near Hatteras, which differ in but few respects from the accounts already telgraphed.

The Indiana regiment lost their tents, provisions, and many of their knapsacks. Col. Brown states his loss at about fifty; none were killed by the fire of the rebels. the inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment.

The loss of the rebels has been overstated but it was undoubtedly large.

Married.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. S. J. Berlin, Mr. JACOB YINGLING and Miss ANNA ELIZA WILLIAMS, all of Williamsburg.

At the Lutheran Parsonage, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Lloyd Knight, Mr. C. S. NICODEMUS, of Taylor township, and Miss SUSAN E. BANCROFT, of Frankstown.

At the same place, and by the same, Mr. SAMUEL METZGAR, and Miss S. E. BANCROFT, both of Frankstown township.

At Martinsburg, Oct. 15, 1861, by the Reverend D. Hock, HENRY MUSGROVE, Esq., of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Miss NERVIE E. BELCH, of Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa.

Died.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 3rd inst STEVENSON W. DOBYNE, in the 42d year of his age, a very intelligent and respetable citizen.

Mrs. ELLEN MURRAY, wife of Samuel T. Murray, formerly of this place, died near Washington city, on the 16th inst.

In Allegheny twp., WILLIAM McMURRAY, aged 72 years and 7 months.

On the 10th instant, PETER BOWERS, a private in Capt. F. A. Stratton's Company, of Iowa, en route to join Col. Harlan's Regiment of Cavalry at Washington.

☞ While the cars were lyong on the switch at Mount Union, deceased with others left for a few moments, and as the train was starting, in attempting to get on the platform, he was thrown on the wheels passing over his body. He was badly crushed, and diad in a few hours after being brought to the Lewistown depot.

Trial List for October Term 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

E J Bollinger vs Downs & Co
John Hays & Son vs D Kirkpatrick & Sons
Elizabeth J Leamer vs W K Hemphill & Co & al
Joseph Smith vs C Aultman & Co
McClanahan Jack & Co vs William Conrow
Jos Dysart vs B O'Friel's heirs
E McMillan for use vs Getty & Patterson
T Banks vs F W Rauch
T Barnes vs Paul Mauk
Jas Malone vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs

SECOND WEEK.

John Miller vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs Same
Charles Hughes vs G L Lloyd
George Wehn vs Jane Beals
B O'Friel's Administratrixs vs A M White & Co
Taylor & Bacon vs James M Lytle
G Garber's Executors vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs A P Wilson
John Fox vs Union Insurance Company
Henry McMullen vs A McClain.
McNamara's Adx vs Wm Lyon
Jacob Ressler vs Shoenberger's Executors
D Good's use vs D Watson et al
Wm Buchanan's use vs B O'Friel's Adm'rs
Jos P Brinton vs John Miller et al
Brotherlin vs Hagerty & Harmon
A M & R White vs R M Lemon & Co
E B Isett vs John Miller
Daniel Shannon vs George Wehn
Joseph P Brinton vs John Dougnerty
C H F Bench vs Jacob Good
Chas Hughes vs Penna R R Co
Louis Black vs John D Hughes
Blair Co Iron & Coal Co vs R M Lemon
McFarlane's Admx vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Daniel Glass vs J Falkner and others
James D Rea vs Kemp and Lust
Same vs C Lust
Mrs B S Lytle vs Jos Steel
Andrew Biddle vs John Breneman & al
S & R Kergan vs James Alexander
Alsop & Shriver vs Alex Dobbins
R H Campbell vs Watson, White & Co
W P Dysart vs H Haupt et al
John Miller vs Penna R R Co
Chaffee, Stout & Co vs A Patterson
Knile & Carroll vs W Casey
C Wendell vs A. M and R White & Co
D H Hofius' Adm'r vs E H and E S Lytle
Lorenz and Leamer vs J L Hemphill et al
Ashby and Bocap vs Dr H T Coffey
J Wilkes' Ex'r vs A and E Patterson
Geo W Mauk vs M B Lingenfelter
H Crumbecker vs Wm Donaldson
A Byers et al vs Evan Williams
Elias Baker vs David Trexler
J S Medara and Co vs Brotherlin
A L Brillidar vs Same
E McGraw vs J M Lindsey et al
H Irven vs J Shoemaker
McClanahan, Watson & Co vs J Brotherlin
M Cassiday vs John Tate
Ellen Bouslough vs Jacob Bouslough
E Hoover's Adm'rs vs J B Hoover et al
H Y Brady vs J K Ely.
Peter Campbell vs Same
Wm Harlin vs Frazier
Devries, Stephens & Thomas vs H L Ake et al
C Campaell & Bro. vs Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad Company
W Jones Adm'r vs John Innes' Executors
Josiah Diehl vs D C Mc Cormic
Allegheny Coal Co vs H McClelland
D C McCormic vs Thos McNamara
JOS. BALDRIDGE, Pr...

New Advertisements.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.
Oct. 18, '61—6m

NEW GOODS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c, the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the pubic patronage.

LOUIS GOLDMAN.
Oct. 18, '61-3m

SHERIFF SALES.

The Sheriff of Blair county will sell on the 30th of October, (court week) in Hollidaysburg the following property, to wit:

All the interest of JACOB NICHOLAS, in a certain lot of ground in Altoona, having thereon a two story dwelling house.

All the interest of JOHN NAGLE, in a certain lot of ground, in Altoona, having erected thereon a frame tavern.

All the interest of FLEMING TROUT and GORGE W. CUNNINGHAM, in a certain lot of ground in the town of Logan, Logan township, having upon it a one story plank building.

All the interest of DANIEL McCAULY, in a certain tract of land situate in Logan twp., containing 130 acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Empfield, Hutchinson and others.

All the interest of JOSEPH DEISER, decd; in a certain lot, in Hollidaysburg having thereon erected a three stery brick Brew house and Lager beer vaults, and a frame stable.

All the interest of JOHN FOX, Jr., in several lots in Tyrone borough, Blair Co. having Blacksmith shop, stable and double house erected thereon.

All the interest of DAVID McCLEAN, in a certain lot of ground, situate in in Tyrone Bor, having thereon a two story dwelling house and a stable.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For 1862.

THE WORLD'S FAVORITE.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine.

Pronounced by the Press of the United States.

THE BEST

Lady's Magazine in the World, and the Cheapest.

—o—

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for this Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

MUSIC

is also given, that would cost 55 cents (the price of the book) in the music stores; but the most of it is copywrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

LARGE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we stand alone in this department, giving as we do many more and infinately better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S

IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION PLATES.

CONTAINING

From five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 more than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of ouosr called fashion magazines.

Our wood engravings, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often taken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

Be ware of imitations. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

Drawing lessons. No other magazine gives them; and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

Our receipts are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all such jects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most pefect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

Ladies Work Table. This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

Model Cottages. No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year, $7.

Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10.

Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15.

Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.

And the ... [illegible] ... of the Book ...

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3.50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $3.50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $5.00.

Twenty Notes and Notes of ... [illegible] ...

The Farmer.

[*From the Genesee Farmer.*]

A Well Cultivated Farm

The other day we spent a few hours very pleasantly on the farm of Mr. E. S. Hayward, of Brighton, near this city. Mr. H. devotes considerable attention to the cultivation of garden seeds, and those who sow them by the ounce would be interested in seeing the raised by the tun. The seeds are principally purchased by Mr. Rapalje, of the Genesee Seed Store, and find their way to all sections of the country.

Here is a plot of lettuce, that will furnish a great many six-penny packages of seed, and these parsnips, carrots and beets, when distributed through the country, will afford many thousands of tons of these valuable roots.

What we designed to speak about, however, was the thorough cultivation which Mr. H. gives all his crops. This is one secret of his success. Some years ago he expressed the opinion that he could mature a good crop of corn without a drop of rain from time it was planted till it was cut—simply by keeping the ground loose and mellow by the frequent use of the horse-hoe. This is perhaps a little too strong, but it shows his opinion of good cultivation—and his land shows that he practices what he preaches, and his crops indicate that his practic is conductive to their healthy and vigorous growth.

Like all good farmers, Mr. H. has done something in underdraining, and *intends to do much more.* In walking over the farm he would remark, "the crop is rather light here; I must put a drain in." He has a good main drain through a portion of the farm, three to four feet deep, laid with stone, into which the lateral drains, laid with tiles or pipes, empty. Here is a patch of turnips just coming up. A crop of early green corn has been taken off this summer, the ears sold in the city, and the stalks fed to the cows. Though rather late he expects a good crop of turnips.

Look at these potatoes. The whole eight acres are as clean as a garden. Here and there a stealthy weed shows his hoed, but not one will be allowed to seed. "There," says Mr. H., as he pulls up one, "that fellow would produce a thousand if allowed to grow." What strong, dark, healthy tops. "If the tubers correspond, you will have a good crop, and I once heard an English farmer say, 'you may get good tops without good tubers, but you never get good tubers without good tops.'" Here are three acres of *Flukes.* "It is an English variety, and commands the highest price in the London markets; what do you think of it?" "The best potato I know for family use," says Mr. H. "It yields well, and is of excellent quality, good in the fall, good in the winter, and good till potatoes come again." Here adjoining are the *Prince Alberts.*—This variety has been thought identical with the Flukes, but though the tubers are quite similar in form, they are of inferior quality—more watery; the tops, too, show a marked difference. They are not so strong or so dark colored as the Flukes. "How many varieties of potatoes do you raise?" "This year I have the *Early June, Shaw, Neshannock, Peach blow, Holton's Six Weeks, Prince Albert* and *Fike.* The *Shaw* came from the West, purporting to be an early potato, but it is not. It yields well and is of good quality; the skin is white and red. The *Early June* does not produce largely, but is the earliest kind we have. The *Neshannocks* are quite popular in market, yield well and mature early. They will do to dig now. They are nearly as early as the *Six Weeks.*

Here is an half-acre of Orange carrots. A noble crop, the rows two feet apart, and the tops now meet. "These beans look well, what variety are they?" "The *White Mountain*; the best for market. I have six acres, and I suppose they would not give our army a meal round. I expect a good demand for beans the coming year, for the army."

"How many times did you hoe this corn? It is very clean." "Hand hoed it once, and horse hoed four or five times; the last time the middle of July." "It ought to be good corn, and it is."

"How is it about fruit?" "About half a crop of apples, a few pears, here and there a plum, but 'nary' peach."

BEES AND FRUIT.—For the last two or three years, fruit of nearly all descriptions has been attacked and much injured by bees. Last year they destroyed peaches and plums in great numbers, and this year they devour grapes and ripes pears. I have noticed half a dozen or more bees and hornets on a single bunch of prapes. The *hornets* do more damage than the honey bees. They easily bite through the skin of the grape, and frequently tear through the entire surface. In this manner they will attack nearly every cluster and grape on a vine. It is supposed by many that the mischief is done by birds, but a slight observation will discover the real depredators. F.

It is generally understood that hornets and wasps will destroy fruit, but that honey bees will not. We do not believe a single case can be proved where the honey bee injured sound fruit; on the other hand they are said to be very useful in apple or[illegible] during the blossom season. Bees light, on unsound and partially dec[illegible] fruit, but will let sound fruit alone. *Hartford Courant.*

[illegible] dairy districts in New York are [illegible], this year remarkably productive. [illegible] of butter and cheese will be [illegible] of any previous season. The [illegible] hon[illegible]

—[*Commnicated.*

THE CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON IN 1814.

At this time when the Federal Capitol is threatened by a domestic foe, it may not be uninteresting to the reader to refresh his memory with the circumstances of the capture of the the city of Washinton by the British in the late war. An occurance though humiliating to the nation cannot be half so much so, as to allow the city to fall into the hands of armed rebels.

During the spring and early part of the summer of 1814, Admiral Cochran with his fleet infested the waters of the Chesapeake, and kept up a system of plunder and and devastion upon the neighboring shores. The only means employed against this force was a gunboat flotilla, under Commodore Barny, who, though unable to prevent the disastrous expeditions of the British Admiral, yet gave him a great deal of uneasiness and in his course of his encounters with the enemy, caused him to suffer considerably. The most effective weapon used by the enemy, against us, was the rocket, a missile which in the battle of Leipsic caused entire brigades of the French to break in disorder.

Up till the latter part of June no apprehension was entertained of a serious attack upon any part of the Chesapeake. But the belief of such an intention began to arise in the minds of the Federal authorities, and therefore an order was issued for the assembling of a large force at the Capitol. A requisition for 93,500 men was made, and the several quotas levied upon the States. An unbecoming apathy governed the people. Only 15,000 troops pere placed at the disposal of Gen. Winder. The Virginia and Pennsylvania troops could not be organized in time, owing to the defective militia system in these States; although the battle which sealed the fate of the capitol did not take place for more than a month after the ordering out of the militia. And of the Maryland forces, about one-half arrived an hour, only, before the battle commenced. About the beginning of August, Admiral Cochran, again arrived in the Chesapeake accompanied by Admiral Malcolm, with the expedition from Bermuda, and destined for Baltimore and Washington. On the 19th and 20th, the troops were landed at Benedict, on the Patuxuent. In a short time the British flotilla, under Admiral Cockburn, moved up the river accompanied by the army on shore cammanded by Gen. Ross.

Whilst a regular army, disciplined and experienced an army which had passed through a hundred European battles, was within sixteen miles of the American capistol, not one-half of the troops for its defence had arrived. Commodore Barney, on the approach of the enemy destroyed the flotilla and retired to Washington. The actual American force at the city amounted to 3,000 effective men, including 1,400 regulars and marines, under Barney. We had 400 cavalry—the enemy had none. We had 17 pieces of artillery; the enemy had only three small ones drawn by men.

The force of the enemy amounted to 7,000 men. On the 23d, the enemy again began to move. Some skirmishing by advanced parties occured during the day. General Winder ordered a retreat to the city, fearing a night attack. Meanwhile General Stansbury, arrived near Bladensburg, with 1300 Baltimore militia, and was immediately joined by several battalions of riflemen and companies of infantry, and another militia regiment under Col. Sterret making in all nearly 2100 men. General Stansbury, encamped for the night upon a hill near the the village intending to attack the enemy at revielle, next morning. Gen. Winder's retreat exposed the flanks of Stansbury's column and to avoid being outflanked he too began to retire towards Washington. While stopping for refreshments at a spring, he received orders from Gen. Winder. to retrace his steps towurds Bladensburg, and attack the enemy if he came that way. Gen. Stansbury, turned into an orchard, west of the village, and placed his six-pounders behind a small breastwork, and his infantry and riflemen in a position to support them. In the bright sun, the red coats, and burnished arms of the Britons, gleamed as the appeared behind village. Quickly the fire opened and the British unable to stand the storm of shots, took refuge among the houses; but again forming, they advanced with steady step across the bridge—meanwhile Gen. Winder arrived with his forces and posted them in a second line in the rear of the first. Steadily the enemy advanced under the dreadful fire which Barney now opened upon them; they now [illegible]oped,—to advance was impossible. The [illegible]e militia began to waver, then to [illegible]reat opened the wa[illegible] Major Peters' city artillery, which thundered upon them. In several attempts to rally and advance, the enemy were repulsed, which induced them to flank to the right of the American in the open field. Here again they were met by Barney's guns, but after a several unsuccessful attempts they finally turned our flanks, and our troops broke and fled. Barney exhausted by a wound, was taken prisoner. The troops that remained firm were ordered to retreat and fall back upon Washington. They were all ordered to collect on Capitol Hill. Here they were joined by a regiment of Virginia militia, which had been detained by some difficulty in obtaining arms and ammunition. The British loss was 64 killed and 185 wounded, ours 20 killed and 30 wounded.

Attendant on the field were the President and the heads of the Departments. A consultation was held as to the propriety of making a stand, on Capitol Hill, when it was advised by Gen. Winder, to retire beyond Georgetown, to Tenlytown Heights. What a sight was presented when the city troops passsed through; fathers, husbands and brothers taking leave of their friends who must necessarily remain in the place so soon to fall a prey to British rapacity.—Washington then bore a vastly different appearance from that which it now bears. Then there was but a half a dozen houses upon Pennsylvania avenue, reaching from the Capitol to the White House, the distance of a mile. The city had the appearance of a vast country village. Having nothing to resist them, the British advanced, and soon took possession of the place. They knew they could not hold it, having no supplies. But the glery of having taken the American Capitol, was too much for the Briton's heart not to be enjoyed, but without any warrant from necessity or military policy, and from wantoness, only the public buildings and the city were laid in ashes. And to prevent the Navy Yard from falling into their hands, the President ordered it to be burnt. But the light of the burning city lit up the country with military enthusiasm—from the dying embers was kindled a flame of patriotism that never dissappeared until the the nation's disgrace was wiped out at New Orleans.

So was continent aroused to arms, when *traitors* again threaten destruction to that Capitol, reconstructed to the memory and virtue of Washington, and to the cause of universal liberty. As Britian was disgraced by the barbarity of her soldiers, let rebels sink covered with shame and confusion.

PAT AND THE FROGS.

Pat had taken a drop too much, and was on his way home, when he overheard a voice in the swamp, and supposing he had been recognized by an old acquaintance, something like the following conversation ensued:

Frog—Magee! Magee! Magee!

Pat—Faith, and that's my name; give us yours if it is convenient intirely.

Frog—Hugh Coulon! Hugh Coulen! Hugh Coulun!

Pat—By my sowl, your cousin of mine; whin did you come over?

Frog—Last Month! Last month! Last month!

Pat—What does yees find to live on here in this bog sure?

Frog—Chunks! Chunks! Chunks!

Pat—By St. Patrick, if ye repate that same, I'll knock ye down with my shillelah, sure.

Frog—Dead drunk! Dead drunk! Dead drunk!

Pat—Yer a liar; a murthering, blathering liar. Come on, if ye dare, ye spalpeen ye.

Frog—Fight em! Fight em! Fight em!

Pat—Thers more nor one of yes, ye highway robbers. I'm the boy that can lick ye. Just tread on my coat tail wunst.

Frog—Chase em! Chase em! Chase em!

Pat—I'm on my way to Brownsville, sure and if yees follow me to Jim O'Flannegan's store, I'l stand up wid ye, and so I will, and won't strike ye afther ye are down.

Frog—Kill em! Kill em! Kill em!

Pat—Now ye wouldn't kill a poor man whose got a wife and six childer to feed wid perates?

Frog—Moderation! Moderation! Moderation!

Pat—Now darling ye talk like a praste. Stip up and take a drink wid me out of this flask, for ye are a oroth of a boy.

Frog—Cold water! Cold water! Cold water!

Pat—Is it one of Father Mathew's medals pees got? I never jined the pledge.

Frog—Go home, yer drunk! Drunk! Drunk!

Pat—Go to the divil wid yer cold water, ye lying son of a gun or by blazes I'll tache ye ow to be dacint. I'm in for a scrimmage wid ye now, sure.

Frog—Come on! Come on! Come on!

[Pat climbs the fence and falls headforemost into the swamp, put pick himself up again, puts on his slouched hat and knee deep in the soft mud, he swings his shillelah and threatens to send his opponent to a climate where there is not sufficien moisture to make a desirable place of residence, for the aquatic animal he was conteuning with. Hear him.]

Pat—It's mesolf that's here. Strike me if yer dare, ye cold water bully. I'll pull every hair out of yer body.

Frog—Good night! Good night! Good night!

Pat—Good night honey. Swate slape and a warm bed for ye.

Frog—Bridget Magee! Magee! Magee!

Pat—Poor sowl, she's in Brownsville, wid Kathleen and Pater.

Frog—Go home! Go home! Go home!

Pat—I'm off. Good luck to ye. May ye have plenty of bafe, perates and whiskey, and may ye reform yer ways and leave the highways.

Thus ended the colloquy between Pat and the Frog. But Pat stuck to his whiskey, and the Frog to his water, until the former was drowned in a mill pond, the latter was crisped on a gridiron.

Clippings.

—Indians may be considered the 'copper faced' type of mankind.

—The lady who fell on her dignity came very near breaking it.

—Common sense is only a modification of talent; genius is an exultation of it.

—A judge ignorant of grammar, is very apt to pronounce incorrect *sentences.*

—It does not follow that Rome was built in the night because it wasn't built in a day.

—It is not the multitude of applause but the good sense of the applauders, which gives value to ruputation.

—As riches and favor forsake a man we discover him to be a fool; but no body can find it out in his prosperity.

—Always be as witty as you can with your parting bow; your last speech is the one remembered.

—There is no truth in the report that General Fremont is to be removed. The President has especially contradicted the rumor.

—Nineteen thousand dollars worth of old postage stamps were consigned to the flames in Cincinati on the 1st inst.

A LITERARY gentleman of London claims that the word "Whig" was derived from the initials of the party motto, "We hope in God."

THE balls of the mammoth 'Floyd' gun recently mounted at Old Point Comfort, Va., weigh 475 lbs.

THE Gentleman so often spoken of in novels, who riveted people with his gaze, has now obtained employment at a boiler manufactory.

AN Eastern editor is delighted at having been nearly called 'honey' by the gal he loves, because she saluted him at the last meeting as 'Old Beeswax!'

THE second fifty millions dollar loan to the Government will be taken by the Eastern banks. New York thirty-five million, Boston ten million and Philadelphia five million dollars.

DANGEROUS PETS.—A monkey owned by an Edinborough shopkeeper, lately snatched from its mother's arms a baby, twolve months old, and with its teeth and nails nearly tore the child to pieces before it could be rescued.

"So here I am between two tailors!" said a fellow at a public table, where two young tailors were seated, who had just commenced business for themselves.—"True," was the reply; "we are new beginners, and can only afford to keep one goose between us."

☞ "May I have the pleasure of dancing the next set with you?" asked a young gentleman of a pretty, but not well-educated, young lady at a ball. "What is to be the dance, sir?" "Ditto," said the young man, refering to his programme. "Oh, you must excuse me, then, said she, "I can't dance Ditto!"

COTTON.—It is reported that over ten thousand bales of contraband cotton are now lying at Apalachiola, Florida. Apalachiola can be easily taken by a naval force, and so can the ten thousand bales of cotton—cash value, $1,100,000. On the 12th inst., there were ten thousand three hundred and thirty bales in New Orleans, which in the North would be worth $1,360,000,

☞ A man with a wooden leg attempted to escape from a policeman at Philadelphia, a few days sicne, by swimming the Schuylkill. He was nearly drowned by the operation. When rescued he was insensible. On reaching the shore proper remedies were used, and when revived, and the first words he uttered, after regaining his power of speech, were, "Can't I swim well with a wooden leg?"

A LETTER from a prominent Secessionist at Fernandina, Florida, to a gentleman now in Washington, recived by way of Louisville, states that all the property owned by Northerners will be confiscated in the latter part of October. This is held out as a reward and inducement to the soldiers, who in no other way can get any pay. In a postscript on business is the following:

"There is in the interior a well-organized negro soldiery, who are ready to defend the soil, and to whom a bonus of $10 is offered for every scalp of an invading foe, and I assure you, they are anxious for a contest.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS

per annum payable in advance;

ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

if not paid within six months, and

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME.

On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusion, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, are among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, and the supremecy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terriorism and spoilation fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and action indispensible in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets; &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, fromwhich the careful may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In the hope, we solicit a continuence of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

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Sept. 23, '61—

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Oct. 23 '61-tf

JOHN [illegible]
Attorney at Law,

Will attend to any business in the line of his profession, in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Centre. Collections will be attended to with promptness. Office opposite the Blair County Whig.
April 15, '61-3m.

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA.,

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Virginia street, in the room lately occupied by Maj. Leet.
November 27, 1860.-tf.

DIAMOND HOTEL.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT has been refitted, and refurnished throughout, and is now second to no House in the Borough, in the comforts and convenience it affords to those who may favor it with their patronage. It is located in the most central and pleasant portion of the town.

The TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market affords; the BAR stocked with the purest of Liquors; the STABLES large and comfortable, and attended by faithful Ostlers. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render satisfaction to the patronage of the House. All the Proprietor desires is a trial.

Hollidaysburg, June 10, 1856-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends nd the public generally, that he has purchased hat old and well established tavern stand, known as the "EXCHANGE HOEL," situate on the corner of Montgomery and Blair streets, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg. He has recently improved the whole house, and fitted it up in such a style as to render it very comfortable for lodging strangers and travellers.

His Table will always be stored with the best the season can afford, to suit the tastes and appetites of his guests.

His Bar will always be filled with choice LIQUORS; and his STABLE attended by careful, attentive and prudent ostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and a spirit of accommodation, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ The Williamsburg stage runs daily between this place and the former, and stops at the Exchange Hotel.

JESSE WINGATE.

May 16, 1854. tf.

1000 YARDS OF
DIFFERENT STYLE OF
CARPETS,
FROM 25 CENTS UP TO $1,25.

Just received and for sale by
June 26, 1860.-1m. JAS. D. REA.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!

Fancy China Ware, Vaces, Figures, Cups and Saucers, single or in sets, a great variety of

TOYS,

Fancy Boxes, Globes, Drafting Instruments, &c., for sale, at wholesale or retail, by
A. L. DIEFFENBACH.

CHILDREN, BOYS, AND LADIES
Boots & Shoes.

All sizes and at the lowest cash prices, for sale by
A. L. DIEFFENBACH.
Hollidaysburg, December 11, 1860.

WINTER CLOTHING.
HATS AND CAPS,
WINTER CLOTHING.

WINTER CLOTHING!
WINTER CLOTHING!
WINTER CLOTHING!

JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
AND NOW READY FOR SALE!
AND NOW READY FOR SALE!
AND NOW READY FOR SALE!

A large stock of
And gents Furnishing Goods, all at very low figures.
FOR SALE BY KINPORT,
FOR SALE BY KINPORT,
FOR SALE BY KINPORT,
ON JUNIATA STREET.
ON JUNIATA STREET.
ON JUNIATA STREET.

Men and boys are invited to call and see for themselves that they can save money by buying at Kidport's. [October 2, 1706.

COAL & COKE.

THE undersigned will furnish COAL and COKE to those who want it. I have made full arrangements to serve the people.
HENRY B. MARTIN.
Hollidaysburg, April 23, 1861.—tf.

BOOKS
AND
STATIONER[illegible]

A large assortment of Ann[illegible] standard and Miscellan[illegible] School Books, Cap, N[illegible] per Hoover's, Harrison[illegible] old's Inks, at whole[illegible] taken in exchange f[illegible]

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FALL S[illegible]
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